UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22224
14 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 11 February 1991 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, giving factual evidence of the savage crimes being committed by the United States, NATO and Zionist coalition forces against Iraqi citizens and against the economic and cultural assets of the Iraqi people.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

READEX FICHE

Annex

Letter dated 11 February 1991 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have already sent to you, on 24 January and 1 February 1991, two letters in which I provided you with factual evidence of the savage crimes being committed by the United States, NATO and Zionist coalition forces against Iraqi citizens and against the economic, cultural, scientific and religious assets of the Iraqi people. Those letters contained full details of the factual evidence of the said crimes and of the large-scale human and material losses to which they have given rise.

From the beginning of the aggression against Iraq on 17 January 1991 and up to today, numerous impartial sources have corroborated these crimes, and newspapers and television stations have disseminated information and unequivocal pictures which confirm their wide-scale occurrence in all parts of Iraq. In my two previous letters, I called upon you to adopt the stance required of you by your position as Secretary-General of the United Nations, particularly since the resolution in favour of aggression was adopted in the name of the United Nations and under its aegis. It is clear from the information that I shall provide in this letter that the bombing operations against various kinds of civilian targets and the slaughter of civilians have mounted as the days have passed since the beginning of the aggression and that they are, indeed, escalating daily in a vicious and savage manner. Despite that fact, your reaction to these crimes, including your statement at the meeting of the Security Council held on 8 February 1991, has been reticent and out of keeping with the enormity of the crimes being committed against the Iraqi people and with the responsibilities with which you are entrusted within the framework of the Organization. In the case of previous incidents, however, you have taken spirited action in accordance with your humanitarian responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to acts and conduct that do not approach the degree of repulsiveness that characterizes the crimes to which our people has been subjected for four successive weeks or the vengeful and retaliatory character that has marked them.

World public opinion has begun to understand and to condemn the planned and deliberately vengeful, retaliatory and destructive character of the crimes committed by the United States, NATO and Zionist forces of evil and aggression against Iraq, despite all the frantic efforts being made by the leaders of the aggressor countries to obscure the truth. Such crimes have begun to be extended to hospitals, irrigation dams, civilian bridges and food and supply depots designated for civilians. The crimes of the ongoing aggression against Iraq, which have had the goal of cutting the vital arteries of the Iraqi people and of destroying Iraq's infrastructure and which have no relation whatsoever to the military effort, continue to be allowed to pass under the cover of United Nations resolutions. Here, we must recall the statements made by the American General Dugan before the

aggression, when he said that the plan of attack was directed against all that was dear and precious to the Iraqi people. The factual evidence of the aggression has demonstrated that the plan of which the General spoke is indeed the very plan of aggression that was drawn up before the adoption of Security Council resolution 678 (1990), the execution of which in the name of the United Nations was sanctioned by that resolution.

The reticence that characterizes your reaction in the face of these crimes cannot be justified on any moral, humanitarian or legal grounds. If your motive in this has been political, then it constitutes a grave precedent for the first time in the history of the Organization and one for which history will hold the Secretariat responsible to all the peoples of the world as long as it fails to adopt a stance appropriate to the heinous character of the crimes being committed against Iraq.

So that the record of history may be clear to you and for the information of those fair-minded persons who believe in truth and justice, I communicate to you hereunder, further to my two previously mentioned letters, factual evidence of the fresh crimes that have been committed in the name of the United Nations Charter against the people of Iraq.

Baghdad Governorate

1. 30 January 1991

Aerial bombardment of Dawrah and the residential Jihad quarter; two dead and two wounded.

2. 31 January 1991

Aerial bombardment of New Baghdad and the residential Jihad quarter; two wounded.

3. 1 February 1991

Aerial bombardment; 27 wounded.

4. 2 February 1991

Aerial bombardment; one woman killed in the Karradah area.

5. 3 February 1991

Air raids on residential areas; one infant girl killed and four children variously wounded.

6. 4 February 1991

Two air raids; two killed.

7. 5 February 1991

Aerial bombardment of residential areas; one child killed and four persons wounded, including two children.

8. 6 February 1991

(a) Air raids on residential areas; one civilian wounded.

(b) Air raids on civilian areas; eight wounded.

9. 7 February 1991

(a) Air raids targeted against residential neighbourhoods in the Sheikh Umar and A'zamiyah areas; 15 dead and 29 wounded.

(b) Air raids on residential neighbourhoods; five wounded.

Babil Governorate

1. 29 January 1991

Air raids targeted against the Musayyib and Mahmoudiya districts and the Kifl subdistrict; five dead, including two women, and seven wounded, including one woman.

2. 1 February 1991

Aerial bombardment of the Governorate centre and the Barkali centre; 11 dead and 11 wounded.

3. 3-5 February 1991

Air raids on the centre of the city of Hillah, the Musayyib district and the Iskandariyah subdistrict; 17 dead and 89 wounded.

Wasit Governorate

1. 31 January 1991

Air raids on the Governorate centre, the Kut irrigation barrage, the Kut bridge, the Electricity Department building and the village of Al-Diwaniyah al-Sharqiyah; damage to public buildings and dwelling houses.

2. 2 February 1991

Air raids on residential neighbourhoods in the Burah area; five wounded.

3. 3-6 February 1991

Air raids targeted against residential neighbourhoods in the Governorate centre; 59 dead and 70 wounded.

Muthanna Governorate

1. 1 February 1991

Air raids on the old railway bridge, the main bridge in the city of Samawah, the circle line railway bridge, the Al Jurukhi bridge, the radio and television building and the main Khadar bridge; two killed.

2. 3 February 1991

Bombing of the storage complex belonging to the State Central Marketing Company; destruction of warehouses and burning of stocks of infant formula, foodstuffs, other consumer goods and civilian vehicles. Five employees of the State Food Trade Company, two of them women, were killed by the bombing.

Najaf Governorate

30 January 1991

Bombing of residential neighbourhoods in the Governorate centre and the Munadharah district and of the Abbasiyah bridge in the Kufa district.

Qadisiyah Governorate

1. 23-30 January 1991

Air raids on the Governorate centre, the Shamiyah district and the Shinafiyah and Ghammas subdistricts; 17 killed and 29 wounded.

2. 18 January 1991

Bombing of the Qadisiyah flour mill, and its complete destruction.

3. 30 January 1991

(a) Bombing of the Dunya flour mill building in the Qadisiyah Governorate and its complete destruction.

(b) Bombing of the storehouses of the State Vehicle Company in the Qadisiyah Governorate; damage to 153 new civilian vehicles.

(c) Bombing of consumer goods warehouses; damage to large quantities of sugar and other foodstuffs.

Irbil Governorate

26-30 January 1991

Air raids on the Governorate centre; one killed and eight wounded, including four women.

Ninawa Governorate

1. 29 January 1991

Air raids on the Technical Institute in Salamiyah, the New Mosul area, the radio and television station, Shahid Adnan Street, the Danah district, Jabal Sanjar, the northwest power station, the Saddam dam and residential neighbourhoods in the Abdu Khawb area, and the Maydan area, the Wadi al-Ayn area, the Faysaliyah area, and the Qayyara district; 63 dead, including seven Sudanese citizens, and 147 wounded.

2. 30 January 1991

Bombing of consumption goods warehouses in the Governorate centre; destruction of 332 sacks of beans, 97 sacks of sugar and 27 sacks of lentils and other foodstuffs.

Anbar Governorate

1. 30 January 1991

Bombing of the expressway at Rutbah and of the State Vehicle Company.

2. 31 January 1991 to 2 February 1991

(a) Air raids on the centre of the city of Ramadi and the Qa'im and Rutbah districts and bombing of six tents in the desert; one woman killed and seven persons wounded, all of them women and children.

(b) Bombing of storehouses of the State Vehicle Company in the Rutbah area; damage to 345 new civilian vehicles.

3. 3 February 1991

Air raids on the Governorate centre and the Abu Eis area in the western desert belonging to the Rutbah district; seven dead and five wounded.

4. 6 February 1991

Air raids targeted against residential neighbourhoods in the Governorate centre; 12 dead and one wounded.

Diyala Governorate

1 February 1991

Aerial bombardment of an agricultural area in the Governorate centre; some children killed.

Basra Governorate

1. 28 January 1991

Air raids on the bridge connecting Basra and Maysan, the bridge connecting the Madina and Qurnah districts, the Zubayr district, Sha'biyah, Shush, Ma'qal, the Arabian Gulf Academy, Marid, Rafi'iyah, Mishraq, Atabat Bey Ghazwan, Karmat Ali, Junaynah, the Safwan district centre, Harithah, Abbasiyah, Tamimah, Ashshar, Jabaliyah, the Maftiyah area, Madinah district and Talhah sub-district; 38 dead and 201 wounded.

2. 30-31 January 1991

Air raids on the radio and television complex, Sa'd Square, the site of the faculties of Basra University, the television building, Madinah district and Huwayr subdistrict; two dead and seven wounded.

3. 31 January to 4 February 1991

Air raids extending to residential neighbourhoods in the Governorate centre, the Qurnah district, the Shatt al-Arab district, the Dayr subdistrict and the Haritha area; 22 killed and 91 wounded.

Ta'mim Governorate

26-30 January 1991

Air raids extending to the Kirkuk railway station, the Kirkuk-Baiji railway station in Riyadh Square, residential neighbourhoods in the Andalus quarter, the Arama quarter and the Taza subdistrict; 31 killed and 48 wounded, including eight women and seven children.

Dhi Qar Governorate

1. 29 January 1991

Air raids extending to the Governorate centre, the Uruba quarter, the Zu'ailat district and the Dhi Qar high-speed overpass; 2 killed and 13 wounded.

2. 3 February 1991

Bombardment of the Qadisiya bridge; 100 killed and more than 200 wounded.

3. 4 February 1991

Air raids on residential areas in the Governorate centre; 28 killed and 15 wounded.

Bombing of dams and other installations

1. 28 January 1991

Air raid on the storage reservoir project adjacent to the Saddam dam in the Ninawa governorate, and on the Saddam dam itself, by means of cluster bombs; large-scale damage.

2. 29 January 1991

Air raid on the Kut barrage; serious damage.

3. 29 January 1991

Air raid on the Ramadi barrage; 40-metre-long gap in the surface of the bridge.

4. 30 January 1991

Bombardment of the Dukan dam in the Sulaymaniyah governorate; large-scale damage.

5. 5 February 1991

Bombing of the Kut barrage for the second time; additional serious damage.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ